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THE RISE OF CLASSICAL ENGLISH CRITICISM. By James Routh. New Orleans: Tulane University Press. 101 pages.

This pamphlet traces the "history of the canons of English literary taste and rhetorical doctrines, from the beginning of English criticism to the death of Dryden." In order to set definite limits to his work, the author defines the science of criticism as "the science of rhetoric in its largest sense"; and "the history of criticism is the history of rhetorical principles as they have changed from century to century, and grown in changing." The subject is treated in the following chapters: The Rule of Law, The Purpose of Literary Art, Types of Literature, Materials Suitable for Literature, Style, Verse Technique. Professor Routh has read widely and judiciously and makes his conclusions with discrimination and critical insight. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not take pains to polish his own work so as to avoid, in paragraph after paragraph, such wearisome repetitions as: "Another dictum," "Another important point," "Another fundamental principle," "Another distinct pronouncement," etc.

BIBLICAL LIBRARIES. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. Princeton: University Press.

The Introduction discusses the question "What is a Library?" and at what seems undue length belabors the Assyriologists for seeking to limit the term "library" so as to apply only to a "large literary collection." The author's own conclusion is that "A library is a book or a collection of books kept for use, and one kind of book kept for use is the original or official copy of a public document," so that "archive" may be defined as one kind of library. Though the book covers "the period of Biblical history from about the first dynasty of Egypt, or say 3400 B.C. (or 4200), until the death of the last of those who figure in the books of the New Testament, or say the middle of the second century A.D.," the question naturally suggests itself why did not the author explain his use of the term "Biblical" as applied to collections of books, or brick tablets, or rolls, in Babylonia, Egypt, and Persia? The book is, however, both scholarly and